

## LABOR FORGOTTEN IN GREED FOR GOLD DECLARE LEADERS

If The Miners Objected To Any  
Injustice They Were Kicked  
Out of Jobs

STATEMENT OF OWNER  
FOLLOWED BY LUDLOW

Lawson Says Men Like Rockefeller Should Be Very Careful Lest They Incite Spirit of Injustice; Amos Pinchot Declares That Associated Press Has Not Given Miners Square Deal in Reports of Conditions in Past Troubles, But Says Men Who Furnished Stories For Organization Were Allied With Mine Operators

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Jan. 30.—John R. Lawson, of the United Mine Workers of America, who yesterday denounced conditions in Colorado mining camps in testimony before the Industrial Relations Commission, and sharply arraigned John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for his alleged failure to inform himself as to conditions there, continued his testimony today.

"There is no social life in the camps," Mr. Lawson said. "The companies own all the houses, grounds, schools, churches and stores. Complete despotism exists in the mining camps."

Men worked in mines, he said, because they were forced, not because they wanted to.

"If they complain, it is down the canyon for them," he said. "And if the man who does work is hurt he is taken to company hospital. If he dies, a company coroner conducts the inquest over the body. The coroner's have a habit of giving a verdict of suicide or death due to carelessness. One coroner wrote, in a certain case, that the victim of an accident had 'no relatives and damned few friends.'"

No coal miner, Mr. Lawson, said has ever shirked his duty in protecting life and the interests of the operators.

Then Came Ludlow.

Mr. Lawson called the commission's attention to a statement which he said was made by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., April 6, 1914, in which Mr. Rockefeller was quoted as saying that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company would never recognize the United Mine Workers of America and that it was fight to the finish.

"Two weeks after that to the day, came Ludlow," Mr. Lawson said. "I do not know whether there was any connection between these two things. I hope not. A man like Mr. Rockefeller should be careful of the things he says, however."

Mr. Lawson thought it was a mistake on the part of organized labor to re-elect union officials who had been convicted of violence.

Commissioner Weinstock read a notice distributed by the United Mine Workers of America calling upon the mine workers to form into companies and arm themselves. He was asked if that action did not constitute a defiance of the laws of Colorado, or, being a call to arms, a rebellion.

Armed After Murders.

"That is no violation of the law," Mr. Lawson replied. "I defy anyone to prove we violated the law."

The notice was issued, the witness said, two days after the shooting at Ludlow.

Mr. Lawson said three thousand coal miners are under indictment in Colorado; and not an operator has been indicted.

Mr. Lawson said he was shot down several years ago by an operator. When the hearing came up, Mr. Lawson said, the district attorney, John L. Gray, said the case should not be pressed as it "was a charge growing out of a strike." So the operator was discharged.

Amos Pinchot, a New York attorney, the next witness, declared government ownership of mines and other natural resources which are foundation of industry and labor, was the "only doctrine in which there is any hope" for the alleviation of industrial evils.

Money Control in Colleges.

Acceptance by educational institutions of donations from the Rockefeller foundation or the general education board, Mr. Pinchot considered "a grave danger." Smaller colleges, he declared, were full of instructors and professors "who have not been deliberately driven from larger universities on account of economic opinions unfriendly to benevolent exploiters in industry, but who nevertheless have found their chairs in the large universities untenable and have left them owing to influences which were irresistible, but too subtle to complain about."

The commission adjourned until Monday before Mr. Pinchot had completed his testimony, but he was permitted to place the remainder on the record in the form of a prepared statement. In that he advocated an investigation by the commission or a similar body into the handling of news in labor controversies.

Press Alleged Unfair.

The effect of public opinion could only be justly exerted, he said, when the public was put in possession of the facts. He declared that there was no "element which gives labor a feeling of such helplessness and bitterness as its knowledge that the merits of its side of the question will not be presented to the public through the press."

The Associated Press in particular, he said, failed to carry news relating to labor troubles in an impartial manner and "takes affirmatively the side of capital." He asserted that he had been informed by "a representative citizen of Colorado, himself a newspaper man of high standing and a subscriber to the Associated Press, that the failure of the Associated Press to carry news impartially in the labor troubles was a serious element in giving strikers the feeling that they could not hope for justice."

Speaking of labor troubles in the West Virginia coal fields and in the Michigan copper mine region in 1913, he quoted what purported to be despatches of the Associated Press as "characteristic evidence of its partiality to the operator's side of the case." He declared that the Associated Press reported a rifle attack by mine guards from an armored train upon a miners' tent colony at Holly Grove, W. Va., "as if the miners had made an unwarranted attack upon a passenger train."

As "another typical instance of oppression in perversion of news" by the Associated Press, he compared testimony of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, before the congressional commission, which investigated the Michigan copper strike, with what he declared to be an Associated Press account, both referring to circumstances surrounding Moyer's departure from the mine district for Chicago.

Organization Imposed Upon.

"Both in the West Virginia and Michigan strikes the Associated Press grossly misrepresented the real condition of affairs," said Mr. Pinchot. "This was due in part to the fact that in West Virginia it got its information from a man identified with the coal companies, while in Michigan, during a large part of the strike, the Associated Press received its information from two newspaper offices controlled by the mine operators. But whatever the machinery may have been through which suppression and misrepresentation occurred, the fact remains that it did occur and that it resulted in blinding the public to the actual facts until congressional investigations brought them out."

## ZAPATA BEATEN BY CARRANZA FORCES

Battle in Suburb of Capital,  
Villa Declared To Have  
Been Shot

(By the Associated Press.)

Mexico City, Jan. 30.—The Zapata forces have been defeated and driven back from Hermita near Tacubaya (a suburb of this city). The Carranza adherents still are pursuing the defeated troops. The capital remains quiet.

General Obregon issued a decree this afternoon declaring void all paper money issued during the Villa regime.

Villa Seriously Wounded.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 30.—General Francisco Villa was slightly wounded several days ago at Aguas Calientes in a shooting affair, details of which have been kept secret, according to a report brought here today directly from Villa's headquarters.

It had been rumored here that Villa had been seriously wounded by Col. Rodolfo Fierro, his personal bodyguard. Those who came from Aguas Calientes said they had been unable to learn who shot Villa. The shooting occurred at his car in the railroad yards at about the time American Consul Silliman at Mexico City telegraphed Washington officials that he had received a report of Villa having been seriously injured. For two days no definite word has been received of conditions in the interior south of Aguas Calientes nor of any important military movements.

## SUBMARINE SINKS SEVERAL BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS

The Ben Crauchen and Two  
Others Victims of Germans  
On West Coast

PLANS ARE MATURED  
AT END OF SIX MONTHS

The World Never Dreamed of  
Such Gigantic Operations  
As Are Now Under Way,  
Russia Realizes "Far-Flung  
Battle Line" in Columns of  
Soldiers Strung Out in Mar-  
tial Array For 1500 Miles,  
From The Frozen North To  
The Semi-Tropical Regions.  
Four Offensive and One De-  
fensive Armies

(By the Associated Press.)

Fleetwood, via London, Jan. 30.—(10:20 p. m.)—The German submarine 21 today torpedoed the North Shields steamer, Ben Crauchen, off this port. The entire crew, numbering twenty, were landed here.

The captain of the steamer said he was overtaken by the submarine this morning and ordered to leave his ship within ten minutes. Hardly had the crew gotten into the boats when a torpedo was fired and the steamer went down.

The Ben Crauchen, 1,978 tons register, belonged to the Morrison Shipping Company. She was bound from the Orkney Islands to Liverpool with a general cargo.

Fleetwood is one of the principal fishing and shipping ports and watering places on the west coast.

The same German submarine is reported to have sunk two other vessels in the vicinity where the Ben Crauchen went down.

BRITISH SHIPPING ALARMED.

London, Jan. 30.—10:30 p. m.—Appearance of the German submarine 21 at Fleetwood, on the west coast of England, not far north of Liverpool, has created a profound sensation in shipping circles, following the sinking of steamers off the French and Belgian coasts by similar craft.

These raids on commerce are regarded here as demonstrating that Germany is attempting to carry out the reported threat of Admiral Von Tirpitz to prey on all shipping entering British ports.

The 21, according to latest naval lists, is one of the largest German submarines, but it was not thought its cruising radius was sufficient to enable it to reach a point so far from its base.

ANOTHER CREW BROUGHT IN.

London, 1:45 a. m., Jan. 31.—At least one vessel besides the Ben Crauchen was sunk by the German submarine 21. This fact became known tonight when a trawler brought in the crew of eleven of the steamer Linda Blanche, sent to the bottom by the raider.

The Linda Blanche was on its way from Manchester to Belfast when the submarine suddenly appeared alongside. Officers came aboard and ordered the crew to leave. As soon as the men of the Linda Blanche were in their boats the Germans attached a mine to the bridge and another to the fore-castle. The mines were then exploded, destroying the vessel.

The Germans directed the British sailors where they should find a trawler and the crew was picked up when the fishing boat was reached.

The trawler's skipper said that at two o'clock yesterday afternoon he sighted another ship on which an explosion evidently had occurred. He was steering in the direction of this vessel when he picked up the Linda Blanche's boats. When he reached the point where he had seen the other ship he found no trace of wreckage and believes it went down after he first sighted it.

Available shipping records contain no mention of the Linda Blanche. She probably is a small coasting steamer.

Great Bear Walks Upright.

London, 9:55 p. m., Jan. 30.—The end of the six months of Europe's great war finds the belligerent armies completing preparations for or actually engaged in operations of an extent hardly anticipated when the declarations of hostilities were made. In Flanders, France and Central Poland a deadlock still exists, but

largely because of Russia's tremendous resources and Turkey's action the sphere of operations has been widely extended. Russia, alone, is engaged in fighting hostile armies from Tilsit, far in the north of East Prussia to Tabriz, in Persia, a distance of over 1,500 miles. Only that portion of her territory bordering Rumania is free from menace, but her reports declare all of her immense armies are successful.

Germans Are Outflanked.

The Russian outflanking movement in Northern East Prussia is said to be gaining momentum. The armies on either side of Tilsit have cut the German Railway between that city and Memel on the Baltic.

On the southern front, in East Prussia, another army is advancing toward the German fortress of Thorn, while still another is holding a line of entrenchments which protects Warsaw and which General Von Hindenburg has been trying to batter through for three months. Other armies are again preparing to meet a big Austro-German force attempting to regain Galicia and Bukovina.

The Turks Again Trounced.

To the eastward, where Muscovite troops are battling against the Turks, another defeat apparently has been inflicted on the Sultan's forces. The Russian official report says the Turks are retreating to Tabriz, while unofficial dispatches declare the Russians have reoccupied that city.

What is regarded as the most important campaign, however, is that developing in the Carpathians, brought about by the Austro-German offensive to drive the Russians from Galicia and Bukovina. The Austro-German allies are said to have concentrated twenty-eight army corps for this venture. So far as can be gathered from contradictory official reports, the Russians have won preliminary skirmishes in the western passes from Dulka, to Wyszkiw, while in the east they have been forced to retire before superior forces.

These battles, which are being fought in the snow, are just commencing, however, and many days must pass before a definite decision is reached.

Battles in the west still consist of local engagements, although the Germans who apparently are preparing for an extensive offensive before the allies get their full strength into the field, occasionally deliver rather more serious attacks. They are scattered all along the front from the sea to the Swiss frontier.

British Repulse Germans.

Guinchy, which the British hold after driving back the Germans who captured it on Monday, was attacked again yesterday and, according to a British report, the Germans were repulsed, leaving 200 dead in front of the trenches they sought to capture.

The Argonne has been the scene of another attack and in this case the German forces claim to have taken over 700 prisoners and counted between four and five hundred dead.

In giving a review of these "local affairs" between January 16 and 27, a French eye witness declares all but one of them resulted in favor of the allies.

There has been more outpost fighting in the vicinity of the Suez canal, but latest reports say the Turks are withdrawing their advance posts. There still is some doubt whether they have definitely committed themselves to the march they must make across the desert to invade Egypt.

## GREAT STATE FAIR OCTOBER 18-23

Fall Schedule of Exhibitions  
Arranged at Greensboro  
Meeting Yesterday

Col. Joseph E. Pogue returned last night from Greensboro where he attended a meeting of the officers of the Carolina's Circuits of Fairs.

The meeting was presided over by President Edgar B. Moore of Charlotte, and Garland Daniel of Greensboro, acted as secretary.

Mr. Moore was re-elected president of the association and strong resolutions were adopted endorsing his past record.

Those present at the meeting were President Edgar B. Moore, Charlotte; Secretary Garland Daniel, Greensboro; and the following secretaries of fair associations in that respective cities: J. W. Burrows, Durham; Garland E. Webb, Winston-Salem; Mr. James, Salisbury; Paul V. Moore, Spartanburg, and Col. Joseph E. Pogue, secretary of the Great State Fair.

A schedule was adopted for the fall fairs as follows: Durham, September 21-24; Salisbury, September 28 October 1; Winston-Salem, October 5-8; Greensboro, October 12-15; Great State Fair, Raleigh, October 18-23; Charlotte, October 26-29; Spartanburg, November 2-5.

Artificial flowers for millinery are being made to inclose tiny incandescent lamps, which can be supplied with current from storage batteries hidden inside their wearers' hats.